

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Applicant(s)	Ulrich MEIER <i>et al.</i>	Confirmation:	3710
Serial No.	10/578,678	Art Unit	Not Yet Assigned
Filed	May 9, 2006	Examiner	Not Yet Assigned
For:	<b>RAPID COUPLING</b>		

**RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF MISSING PARTS**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

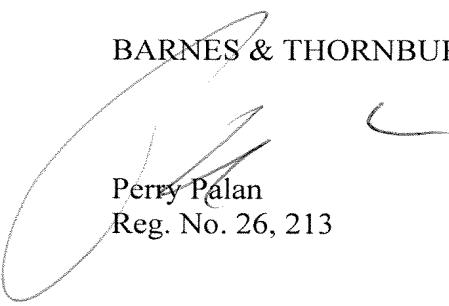
Sir:

Responsive to the Notification of Missing Requirements dated November 21, 2006, Applicants submit herewith a copy of the Preliminary Amendment from the File Wrapper of the U.S. PTO. The original Claims 1-7 were canceled and new Claims 8-13 were provided. None of these claims are multiple dependent claims and thus no additional fee is due.

Further in response to the Notification of Missing Requirements, Applicants submit herewith the Declaration/Power of Attorney and the requisite late filing surcharge fee in the amount of \$130.00. A copy of the 371 Formalities letter is also enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

BARNES & THORNBURG LLP

  
Perry Palan  
Reg. No. 26, 213

**10/578678**

Attorney Docket: 967/44780  
PATENT

IAP12 Rec'd PCT/PTO 09 MAY 2006

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Applicant(s)	<b>Ulrich MEIER <i>et al.</i></b>	Confirmation:	
Serial No.	National Stage of PCT/EP03/012599	Art Unit	Not Yet Assigned
Filed	Herewith	Examiner	Not Yet Assigned
For:	<b>RAPID COUPLING</b>		

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

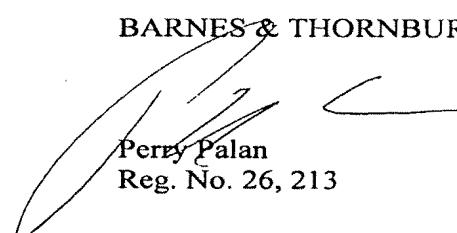
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Please amend the subject application as shown in the attached Amendments to the Specification and Claims Summary.

Respectfully submitted,

BARNES & THORNBURG LLP



Perry Palan  
Reg. No. 26, 213

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

[0001] A rapid coupling having the features specified in the preamble of claim 1 is disclosed in EP 0 467 381 A1. There, an engagement section is provided on the pipe nipple ~~on-in~~ in the form of an annular bead or groove which cooperates with a resilient locking element disposed inside the bush-sleeve in such a way that the pipe nipple is retained in the bush-sleeve by engagement between the locking element and the engagement section.

[0002] When the pipe nipple is pushed into the bushsleeve, latching takes place between the locking element and the engagement which is as such audible and tangible. However, if mounting is done automatically or under unfavourable unfavorable working conditions, audible or tangible latching as an indicator of a complete locking has to be ruled out. Also in a subsequent inspection, the locking state can only be checked by trying to pull the pipe nipple out of the bushsleeve, which is labourlabor-intensive and is not readily possible in the case of fully assembled machines.

### **Summary of the Invention**

[0003] A general object of the invention is to overcome, at least in part, disadvantages as occur in comparable rapid couplings of the prior art. A more specific object of the invention may be seen in providing a rapid coupling in which the locking state between the pipe nipple and the bush-sleeve can easily be ascertained.

[0004] This object is met by the present rapid coupling defined in claim 1. In the arrangement of claim 1, the engagement section (groove or projection) is outside the bush-sleeve and is thus visible when the pipe nipple and the bush-sleeve are not properly coupled and thus not locked. Thus, the engagement section, in addition to its actual latching function with the locking element, assumes the additional task as an indicator of the locking state of the rapid coupling.

[0005] The development of claim 2 is particularly advantageous in that the compression spring again serves a double purpose, namely to bias the engagement between the locking element of the bush-sleeve and the engagement section of the pipe nipple toward a defined position, on the one hand, and to ensure that the pipe nipple is pushed out of the bush-sleeve in the unlocked state, so that the engagement section reliably fulfills the said indicator function, on the other hand.

[0006] Claims 3 to 5, and claims 6 and 7 relate to expedient embodiments of the present locking mechanisms, which are uncomplicated in production, ensure reliable locking and yet allow simple uncoupling.

#### Brief Description of the Drawing

[0007] Embodiments of the invention are explained in more detail below with reference to the drawing, in which:

[0008] Fig. 1 shows a rapid coupling, partly in axial section, in the coupled and locked state;

[0009] Fig. 2 is an enlarged detailed view of the locking region of the rapid coupling according to Fig. 1;

[00010] Fig. 3 shows the same coupling in the pushed-together, but not yet locked state; and

[00011] Fig. 4 is an illustration similar to Fig. 1 of a rapid coupling with a locking arrangement of different design.

#### Detailed Description of Embodiments

[00012] The rapid coupling shown in Fig. 1 comprises a bush-sleeve 10 having a through-hole 11 and a pipe nipple 12 which can be inserted into said bush-sleeve 10 and is to be coupled to the bushsleeve. The bush-sleeve 10 is provided, at its end remote from the insertion end 13 for the pipe nipple 12, with an external thread 14 for screwing into a machine housing, for example a motor-vehicle engine block and, on a further part of its outer surface, with a hexagon 15. Instead of a screw connection, the bush-sleeve 10 may be formed as an insert part to be inserted into a corresponding hole of the machine housing and fastened therein by material displacement, as described in EP 0 467 381 A1.

[00013] The pipe nipple 12 is of cylindrical shape over its length to be inserted into the bush-sleeve 10 and, in the embodiment of Figs. 1 to 3, has an annular recess or groove 17 at some distance from its insertion end 16. In the embodiment shown, the pipe nipple 12 is curved outside the bush-sleeve 10.

[00014] A helical compression spring 19 is disposed between the insertion end 16 of the pipe nipple 12 and an annular stop 18 formed in the interior of the through-hole 11 of the bush-sleeve 10, the outer diameter of the compression spring 19, in the compressed state, being approximately equal to the inner diameter of the through-

hole 11. In the embodiment shown, the stop 18 is located at the end of the bush sleeve 10 remote from the insertion end 13.

[00015] Furthermore, the bush-sleeve 10, in the region where the cylindrical section 20 between the insertion end 16 and the groove 17 of the pipe nipple 12 is located in the coupled state, has an annular recess 21 into which a sealing O-ring 22 is inserted.

[00016] Serving to lock the pipe nipple 12 in the bush-sleeve 10 in the coupling state shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is a locking ring 23 which is resilient in the radial direction, is split in the circumferential direction, and is dimensioned in such a way that its inner diameter in the released state is smaller than the outer diameter of the pipe nipple 12. The locking ring 23 is located in an annular recess 24 which is formed in the bush-sleeve 10 close to its insertion end 13 and has three successive regions 25...27 of different diameters.

[00017] The inner region 25 has an inner diameter which is slightly larger than the diameter of the pipe nipple 12 plus twice the radial thickness of the locking ring 23. The inner diameter of the centre-center region 26 of the annular recess 24 corresponds to the outer diameter of the groove 17 provided in the pipe nipple 12 plus twice the radial thickness of the locking ring 23. The inner diameter of the outer region 27 of the annular recess 24 is smaller than that of the centre-center region 26.

[00018] If the pipe nipple 12 is pushed sufficiently far with its end section 20 is pushed sufficiently far into the through-hole 11 of the bush-sleeve 10, the groove 17 formed in the pipe nipple 12 passes into the region of the annular recess 24 provided in the bush-sleeve 10, and the locking ring 23 enters the groove 17 in which it latches in place due to its bias.

[00019] When the pipe nipple 12 is released, the compression spring 19, which is compressed when said pipe nipple 12 is being pushed in, seeks to push the pipe nipple 12 outward, the locking ring 23 being urged into the centre-center region 26 of the annular recess 24 until it abuts against the step between the centre-center region 26 and the outer region 27 of the annular recess 24 in the position shown in Fig. 2. This is the fully coupled and locked position, in which the groove 17 of the pipe nipple is located completely within the bush-sleeve 10.

[00020] An unlocking tool consisting of two tubular halves, which may have the form shown in Fig. 12 of EP 0 467 381 A1 and is not shown here, may be used for releasing the coupling. \_The two tubular halves of this tool are so dimensioned that they can be passed through the gap between the outer region 27 of the annular recess 24 and the outside of the pipe nipple 12. \_If the pipe nipple 12 is then pushed inward against the force of the compression spring 19 until the locking ring 23 faces the wider, inner region 25 of the annular recess 24, the locking ring 23 can be lifted out of the groove 17 of the pipe nipple by means of the tool, whereupon the pipe nipple 12 can be pulled out of the through-hole 11 of the bush-sleeve 10.

[00021] As shown in Fig. 1 of EP 0 467 381 A1, the unlocking tool may have the form of a sleeve movable on the pipe nipple and having a wall thickness corresponding to the gap between the outer region 27 of the annular recess 24 and the outside of the pipe nipple 12. \_In order not to damage the coupling, such a sleeve is preferably made of plastic.

[00022] In the state shown in Fig. 3, the end section 20 of the pipe nipple 12 is still engages in the bush-sleeve 10, and the O-ring 22 may bear against the end section 20 and effect a seal.\_ In this state, however, the coupling is not locked, so that an unintentional relative movement between the bush-sleeve 10 and the pipe nipple 12 may lead to leakage or even to complete release of the coupling. \_This non-locked condition can be readily recognised-recognized visually, with the naked eye or by means of an imaging device, because the groove 17 of the pipe nipple 12 is visible outside the bush-sleeve 10.

[00023] In the second embodiment shown in Fig. 4, the pipe nipple 12, instead of having the groove, has a projection 28 which can be formed, for example, as an annular bead by axial upsetting of the pipe nipple. \_In this case, the annular recess 34 provided in the bush-sleeve 10 has two regions 35, 37, the inner diameter of the inner region 35 being slightly larger than the outer diameter of the annular bead 28 plus twice the radial thickness of the locking ring 23.\_ The inner diameter of the outer region 37 of the annular recess 34 corresponds to the outer diameter of the bead 28; to be precise, it is only slightly larger than the latter, so that the pipe nipple 12 can easily be inserted. \_The outer region 37 and the outer surface of the pipe nipple 12 form a gap for inserting the above mentioned unlocking tool.

[00024] When the end section 20 of the pipe nipple 12 is pushed in against the force of the compression spring 19, the locking ring 23, held in place by the inner end face of the annular-recess region 35, is lifted over the annular bead 28. When the pipe nipple 12 is released, the compression spring 19 causes the locking ring 23 to be pressed against the opposite end face of the annular-recess region 35 by the bead 28 and the locking is effected.

[00025] If the pipe nipple 12 is not inserted sufficiently far into the bush-sleeve so that no locking is not achieved, the compression spring 19 pushes the pipe nipple 12 out of the bush 10 to such an extent that the annular bead 28 remains visible outside the bush.

[00026] Since the annular locking recess 24 or 34 in both embodiments is located in direct proximity to the insertion end 13 of the bush 10, the groove 17 or bead 28 is visible outside the bush-sleeve 10 if no latching is effected. The groove 17 or bead 28 may be located, however, close to the insertion end 13 of the bush-sleeve 10.

[00027] The compression spring 19, which defines the latched locking position shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, is so dimensioned that, in the unlocked state, it pushes the pipe nipple 12 out of the bush-sleeve 10 to such an extent that the groove 17 or bead 28 is located at some distance from the insertion end 13 of the bush-sleeve 10 and is therefore in any case clearly visible.

### List of Reference Numbers

<b>10</b>	Bush
<b>11</b>	Through hole
<b>12</b>	Pipe nipple
<b>13</b>	Insertion end of the bush 10
<b>14</b>	External thread
<b>15</b>	Hexagon
<b>16</b>	Insertion end of the pipe nipple 12
<b>17</b>	Groove in the pipe nipple 12
<b>18</b>	Step
<b>19</b>	Compression spring
<b>20</b>	End section
<b>21</b>	Annular recess for O-ring 22
<b>22</b>	O-ring
<b>23</b>	Locking ring
<b>24</b>	Annular recess in the bush 10
<b>25</b>	Inner region of the annular recess 24
<b>26</b>	Centre region of the annular recess 24
<b>27</b>	Outer region of the annular recess 24
<b>28</b>	Annular bead
<b>34</b>	Annular recess in the bush 10
<b>35</b>	Inner region of the annular recess 34
<b>37</b>	Outer region of the annular recess 34

CLAIMS SUMMARY

1-7 Cancelled

8. (New) A rapid coupling comprising  
a sleeve having an inner stop and an insertion end;  
a pipe nipple having an insertion end adapted to be inserted into the sleeve's  
insertion end and having an outer surface formed with an engagement section;  
a locking element provided in the sleeve at the insertion end of the sleeve, the  
locking element, upon engagement with the engagement section, retaining the  
nipple in the sleeve to constitute a coupled state of the coupling;  
a compression spring disposed between the inner stop of the sleeve and the  
insertion end of the nipple; and in an uncoupled state of the coupling, the  
compression spring pushes the nipple out of the sleeve to such an extent that the  
engagement section is outside the sleeve.

9. (New) The rapid coupling of claim 8, wherein the engagement section  
of the nipple is formed as a groove, and a recess is provided in the sleeve, the  
recess having successive regions with diameters decreasing in an axial direction  
toward the insertion end of the sleeve, the diameter of an inner one of the regions  
being at least equal to the outer diameter of the nipple plus twice the radial thickness  
of the locking element, and the diameter of a center region corresponding to the  
diameter of the groove plus twice the radial thickness of the locking element.

10. (New) The rapid coupling of claim 9, wherein the diameter of an outer  
one of the regions of the recess is larger than the outer diameter of the nipple to  
leave a gap between the nipple and the sleeve for an unlocking tool to be inserted.

11. (New) The rapid coupling of claim 9, wherein the locking element is a resilient retaining ring having an inner diameter which, in a relieved state of the retaining ring, is smaller than the outer diameter of the nipple.

12. (New) The rapid coupling of claim 8, wherein the engagement section of the nipple is formed as a projection, and a recess having two successive regions is provided in the sleeve, the diameter of the outer one of the regions adjoining said insertion end of the corresponding to the outer diameter of the projection, and the diameter of the inner one of the regions being at least equal to the outer diameter of the projection plus twice the radial thickness of the locking element.

13. (New) The rapid coupling of claim 12, wherein the locking element is a resilient retaining ring having an inner diameter which, in a relieved state of the retaining ring, is smaller than the outer diameter of the projection of the nipple.

## **Abstract**

In a rapid coupling, an end section 20 of a pipe nipple 12 engages in a through-hole 11 of a bush-sleeve 10. A groove 17 provided on the pipe nipple 12 serves to engage a resilient locking ring 23 formed in the bush-sleeve 10 in order to lock the coupled state. The locking ring 23 is located in an annular recess 24 formed close to the insertion end 13 of the bush 10 sleeve. If the pipe nipple 12 is not inserted into the bush 10 to such an extent that the locking ring 23 latches in the groove 17, the pipe nipple 12 is pushed outward by a compression spring 18 provided in the through-hole 11 of the bush 10 sleeve, so that the groove 17 is readily visible outside the bush 10 sleeve. The groove 17 thus serves not only for locking in the properly coupled state but also as an indicator for indicating a state which is not properly coupled.